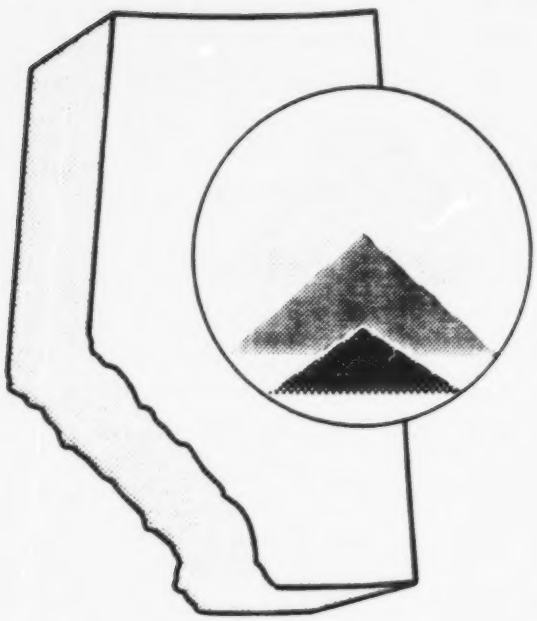
Alberta Conservation Strategy

Strategic Framework in Brief

(Draft)



For Public Discussion

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Alberta Conservation Strategy

Strategic Framework in Brief

(Draft)

Public Advisory Committees
to the Environment Council of Alberta

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The Alberta Conservation Strategy

The Alberta Conservation Strategy project, of which this Strategic Framework in Brief is part, arose from the publication of the World Conservation Strategy in 1980. The World Conservation Strategy (WCS) was the result of a joint effort by the United Nations Environment Program, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the World Wildlife Fund. The World Conservation Strategy argues that if humans are to have a sustainable future, economic activity must be based on sound environmental management.

The Government of Canada, with the support of the provinces, endorsed the World Conservation Strategy in 1981. Early in 1985, the Public Advisory Committees (PAC) to the Environment Council of Alberta launched the Alberta Conservation Strategy (ACS) project, and a year later published the "Prospectus for an Alberta Conservation Strategy." (See Appendix A for a list of the member organizations of the Public Advisory Committees.) In 1987, the *Report of the National Task Force on Environment and Economy* reinforced the need for conservation strategies in Canada, recommending that each province and territory prepare its own strategy as well as provide input to the national strategy which is to be implemented by 1992.

Sustainable development is the key concept in the ACS project, and a method for moving toward it is an important product of our work.

The strategic framework discussed in this document provides a principled structure for making decisions about sustainable development. It is the "filter against folly" we suggest using to evaluate the tough choices about our future in this province. The many companion documents listed in Appendix B provide the context, information, and suggestions for action that bring the strategic framework to life.

The framework is not intended to be a complete response to the question of how Alberta is to reach sustainability. Rather it is a useful tool in screening out unsustainable activities that may block our path toward an environmentally sound and economically sustainable future. Much work remains to be done.

Two other draft documents are now under review. The first of these documents builds on the strategic framework outlined in this paper; it describes other components of a conservation strategy and examines some of the concepts of sustainable development. The second draft document contains a number of approaches that might be contemplated in the implementation of a strategy. Both of these will be submitted to the Alberta Round Table for its consideration as it begins the task of preparing a sustainable development strategy for the province.

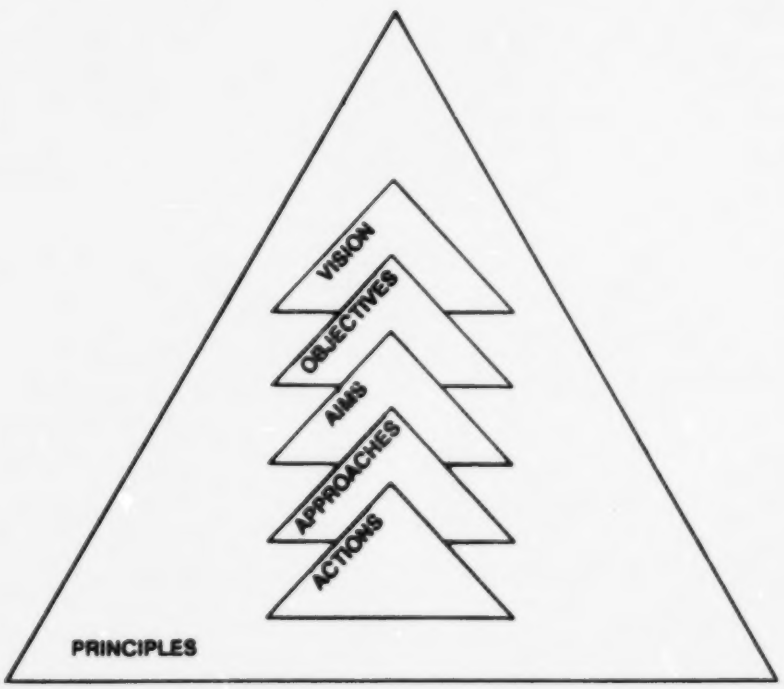
The public of Alberta are asked to judge the merits of this strategic framework to determine its suitability as a guide for action. We welcome comments, suggestions, improvements, and alternatives in the interest of developing a practical guide to sustainable development. We put the

Strategic Framework in Brief forward as a basis for further discussion, and ask you to direct your comments to the Environment Council of Alberta at the address on the inside title page.

Making Sustainable Development Work

The central point of the Alberta Conservation Strategy project is that a logical and practical method is needed to test whether economic and environmental decisions will lead to sustainable use of the biosphere. The method we have developed is to evaluate decisions within a strategic framework, which is shown graphically below. The framework is to be used in the context of ten principles (see page 3), which guide the decisions made within the framework. All of the steps within the framework must be consistent with all of the principles. The framework provides a *principled* structure for making decisions that will take us toward sustainable development in Alberta.

A Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development

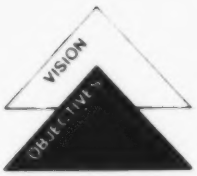


Principles for Sustainable Development

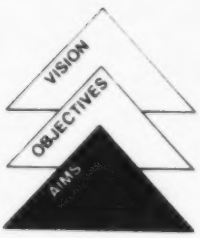
1. Manage all resources for sustainable use. For non-renewable resources, this means using and managing them so they contribute to environmental and economic stability and sustainability (for example, investing provincial royalties from non-renewable resources in renewable resources, education, research, substitute products, and alternative industries).
2. Where possible, encourage environmentally sound renewable resource development over exhaustible non-renewable development.
3. Keep options open so as to retain the flexibility to deal with an uncertain future.
4. Integrate as much information as possible in planning and managing resources.
5. Focus on causes as well as symptoms, and mix cure with prevention.
6. Find common ground. At least know the extent of your agreement before disagreeing.
7. Look first to existing institutions and processes when building improvements to resource management systems.
8. Recognize that fairness and justice are essential to lasting change.
9. Build in mechanisms for evaluating both progress toward reaching goals and the costs of doing so.
10. All interested parties should be identified and involved to the greatest extent possible and as early as possible in the policy development process as well as in the planning of development projects.

THE STRATEGIC

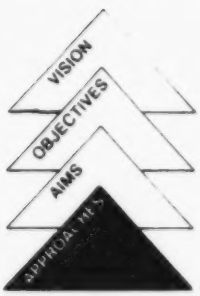
The strategic framework we propose is based on the consensus we have built over the past four years. It begins with a **vision**: *we shall leave the province a better place for our having been here.* That means treating Alberta as if we plan to stay, thereby ensuring that future generations of Albertans have a high quality environment in which to live and work. But to fulfill this vision, we need some benchmarks — targets to aim for and ways to measure progress toward achieving our goals.



Setting ***objectives*** forces us to decide what things are truly important to us, and how each of these important matters relates to the others. By making objectives explicit we can begin to measure progress toward them, and to hold accountable those charged with achieving them. This ACS framework for action contains six broad objectives for Albertans to consider. (See pages 11-16.) These objectives are described in the Prospectus published in 1986. The first three were identified in the original World Conservation Strategy, and the last three were developed specifically for Alberta.



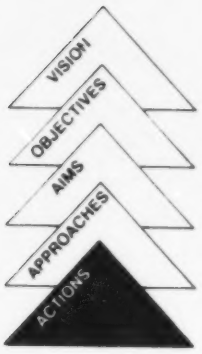
Next we need ***aims*** that function as intermediate steps between our broad objectives and the concrete actions that must be taken if Alberta is to progress toward sustainable development. A series of aims has been developed for each of the six objectives. These aims pinpoint key resources and activities and were developed through consultation with government, non-government organizations, and individuals. (A complete listing of these aims and objectives is provided on pages 11 to 16.)



The framework's vision statement, objectives, and aims focus our attention on increasingly specific issues. But we still need two more levels of decision making to actually achieve the aims and ultimately the objectives. The first of these levels is a series of ***approaches***, or suggestions for implementing sustainable development. Extensive public consultation is essential to determine the most suitable approaches and subsequent actions.

Approaches involve direct activity in the real world and require rigorous measurement to determine the extent to which they contribute

FRAMEWORK IN DETAIL



to sustainable development. Application of the ten principles will help to direct the approaches toward sustainable development. Further measures of accountability, costs, and benefits will also be required, and these measures will take time to develop. Principle nine, concerning the need for evaluation should be an important factor in developing and refining approaches.

As consensus is reached about an approach, a second level of decision making — ***actions*** — will be required to accomplish the intent of that approach. Each action must also be tested against the framework's ten principles. As the actions are refined, more specific measurements should be developed to ensure each action is consistent with an approach, aim, objective, and the vision statement, and thus with sustainable development in Alberta. The actions are highly specific. They are for Albertans to suggest, and for those held responsible for implementing the approaches to help determine.

Each action should be measured for environmental and economic sustainability. Responsibility and accountability must be clear. Precise measurements of progress, costs, benefits and alternatives fall largely to those most directly involved in taking the action.

The public service bureaucracy in the case of government, municipal administrators in the case of communities, and departmental directors and field-level managers in the case of corporations each would be primarily responsible for measuring sustainability in their activities, just as these same individuals now have responsibility for effective achievement of their other goals. However, principle ten, dealing with public consultation and participation, is essential to ensuring the right action is taken.

Examples of the five components of the strategic framework for the draft Alberta Conservation Strategy — vision, objectives, aims, approaches, and actions — are described and summarized in Tables 1 and 2. The ten principles must be applied at every level.

Why A Strategic Framework?

Making development sustainable environmentally and economically is a complex matter, yet action is needed now to prevent unforeseen disasters. Some structure for action that will be broadly supported is urgently needed. It must be relatively simple and practical, allow for the widest possible application, yet clearly guide us in the general direction of sustainable development.

The elements of the framework provide a common ground from which Albertans can more easily discuss specific approaches and actions to implement sustainable development. The framework narrows the focus of discussion so that specific actions affecting resource management, the environment and economy, and the quality of life in the province can be addressed in an orderly manner.

The breadth of this subject matter is too vast to assimilate unless it is broken into smaller pieces. However, dealing with one piece at a time often leads to compartmentalization, poorly coordinated decisions, and a crisis management atmosphere. The strategic framework allows us to concentrate on specific actions without losing sight of our overall goals, to keep our eye on the ball and swing hard, while not losing track of the game plan or the score.

The hierarchical structure of the strategic framework can be viewed from the top down or the bottom up. Either way, the framework leads us through a step-by-step operation. To use the framework, whether from the bottom up or the top down, any proposed decision should be examined for congruence with each level of the framework in turn.

For the vision or any objective, aim, approach, or action to be valid and acceptable, it must not contravene any of the ten principles for sustainable development. The principled structure retains flexibility of action, however. For example, each approach or action may not wholly encompass each principle, but should not actively violate the meaning of any principle. Without these principles, almost any activity could conceivably be put forward as "sustainable development." By actively applying these principles to each proposed action, and ensuring each action is in keeping with the overall strategic structure, we can increase the probability that the recommended action will lead toward sustainability rather than away from it.

If using the principles as a checklist prior to making a decision sounds too complicated or time consuming, think about the many examples where action has been taken that has led to lengthy conflicts and animosity because these simple

principles were skipped. Five person-days' work, if it has the unintended consequence of creating local conflict, can cost dozens, or even hundreds of wasted person-days trying to remedy the situation. Local conflict is the most unsustainable development of all, and the reason for *using* the strategic framework.

The Next Step

A strategic framework for decision making may seem new, and in some ways it breaks from past practices. It is not new. The strategic framework represents little more than an application of common sense and sound business management practices and principles. But in this case we apply common sense to the essential matter of putting Alberta on a sound environmental and economic base. Most important is that this framework be *used*.

The strategic framework just outlined is intended to become a working guide to help make decisions that are environmentally sound and economically sustainable. So many simple ideas and management practices that are sometimes called "platitudes" or "motherhood statements" are not applied in the real world. If they were, our world would be different and better. Our expectation is that the application of this strategic framework will improve the quality of decisions that are made. *By changing the **way** decisions are made, you change the decisions that are made.* For sustainable development to become a reality, different decisions will have to be made. Our work presents some practical alternatives to improve the decision-making process.

Many background sector papers have been prepared as part of the ACS project, and those published to date are shown in Appendix B.

We welcome your comments on this document or any of the companion documents in the Alberta Conservation Strategy series. For sustainable development to work, everyone must contribute. Now that you have read this document, it's your turn.

Using The Strategic Framework From The Bottom Up

Let us take the example of someone with an idea about how five person-days' work could improve the spawning grounds for an important species in a small local stream. The initial questions would involve whether the **action** would accomplish one of the **approaches**, or if a new approach regarding spawning fish should be created. For example, in most cases maintaining the natural productivity of a stream is preferable to allowing a stream to degrade and then stocking expensive hatchery-raised fish each year. There is no approach to deal specifically with this issue, but the proposed action clearly addresses Objective 3, Aim A:

> *To protect, maintain, and enhance Alberta's fish and wildlife populations while providing continuing opportunities for consumptive and non-consumptive uses*

so the action fits well within the strategic framework. Another approach to sustainable development has potentially been uncovered, which would possibly be useful in other situations. But further testing of the idea is necessary.

What if the five days of work involve fencing the stream, and this prevents cattle from drinking? What if five days' work will lead to extensive maintenance requirements over the next twenty years? What if the enhanced spawning habitat is periodically dry during the spawning season? What if enhanced spawning success for that species may result in serious decline in other desirable species? The fact that the action can be justified within the strategic framework does not necessarily mean the five person-days of work will result in a more sustainable situation.

We then ask whether the proposed action contravenes any of the ten principles. Principles four, six, eight, nine, and ten are probably the limiting factors. A short discussion among those responsible for fisheries management, combined with phone calls to local land holders, the local fish and game association, and other interested parties in the area should determine if there are reasons for a meeting about the proposal. Using local knowledge of the stream combined with the expertise of both local people and professionals will increase the chances of success by allowing decision makers to anticipate potential problems and prevent them.

Table 1. The Strategic Framework in Detail

	Role Played in ACS	Indicators of Achievement	Who Accountable For	Lifespan	Applies to	Example: Objective 1
Vision	Provides overall direction: to seek a sustainable future	Public consensus	Every Albertan. Government plays key role in expressing the will of the people	Continually evolving	Province as part of globe	Let's leave Alberta a better place for our having been here
Objectives	Provide a framework, based on six major subject areas, for developing abstract vision	Indicators of quality of life, biological diversity, percentage of life spent in good health, other objective and subjective indicators	Every Albertan. Experts, government, specialists make key contribution	Reexamined in light of new knowledge	Province	To maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems on which human survival and development depend
Aims	Fill in framework by pinpointing key resources and activities where change needs to be effected	Indicators of quality of life, biological diversity, percentage of life spent in good health, other objective and subjective indicators	Varies according to approaches and aims	Reexamined in light of new knowledge	Province	To reduce the quantity and toxicity of chemicals used in Alberta and to facilitate the safe use, transportation, and disposal of dangerous goods and toxic wastes
Approaches	Suggest practical, implementable ways to make changes in key resources, actors, or activities	Effective public policies and practices exist	Societal institutions: industry, government, interest groups	Specific target dates for implementation and evaluation	Specific ecoregions, including urban environment; some at provincial level	The Government of Alberta should continue to develop its hazardous waste management system and should strictly enforce legislation related to the production, movement, use, or disposal of hazardous wastes
Actions	Achieve intent of approach while providing the flexibility needed to allow field-level decision making	Reporting provisions in public policies; individual responses consistent with letter and spirit of public policies; changes in corporate actions	Public administrators, e.g. bureaucrat, educator; corporate policy makers; individuals, etc.	Specific dates set for each specific policy instrument	Specific situation	Establishment of safe, convenient collection points for hazardous wastes

Table 2. Strategic Framework forAction: Sample Application

Vision	Principles	Objective	Sample Aims	Approach	Action
Let's leave Alberta a better place for our having been here	*Compare all Objectives Aims, Approaches and Actions to the 10 Principles for Sustainable Development (page 3)*	Objective 1: To maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems on which human survival and development depend	Aim E: To reduce the quantity and toxicity of chemicals used in Alberta and facilitate safe handling of such hazardous wastes	Alberta should continue to develop its hazardous waste management system and should strictly enforce legislation related to hazardous wastes.	Establishment of safe, convenient collection points for hazardous wastes.
		Objective 2: To preserve biological diversity	Aim B: To restore populations of threatened and endangered native species to levels that will ensure their survival without assistance in their natural habitats	Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife should complete and implement management plans for all threatened and endangered species in Alberta.	Management plans for at least four species per year should be completed; plans for the most threatened species should receive priority.
		Objective 3: To achieve sustainable use of species and ecosystems, some of which support important industries	Aim D: To practice agriculture in a manner that ensures the industry's present and future environmental and economic viability	Demonstration plots should be established to showcase the use of low-maintenance crop species for erosion control in places where tillage exposes soil to erosion by wind or water.	Joint efforts among farmers, agriculture service boards, and other agencies to establish such plots should be considered in areas where erosion is a problem.
		Objective 4: To provide for the recreational, spiritual, aesthetic, and other non-material needs of Albertans	Aim B: To promote understanding, appreciation, and appropriate use of the natural and cultural heritage of Alberta	Three permanent chairs of study should be established at one of the major universities in Alberta to conduct research and train students for park management, including tourism and visitor services.	Ten percent of the accommodation tax now imposed in Alberta should be designated to support these chairs of study.
		Objective 5: To maintain and improve the quality of life in the urban environment	Aim F: To provide safe and environmentally sound sewage and waste management services and related infrastructures, including transportation	Every community should have a comprehensive recycling program for glass, paper, plastic, metal, and biodegradables in place by 1994.	The Alberta Urban Municipalities Association and Alberta Environment should conduct an intensive workshop/meeting to provide information on costs, markets, options, and other important topics to municipal councils and administrators to help them establish the best approach to a recycling program for their community.
		Objective 6: To use and manage our non-renewable resources in the interests of developing a long-term sustainable economy for Albertans	AimE: To improve efficiency in the extraction, production, processing, transportation and use of non-renewable energy	All major industrial plants should conduct energy audits and implement programs to improve energy use efficiencies.	Switches should be installed in each work area so lights can be turned off when the area is not in use.

OBJECTIVE 1

To maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems (such as soil regeneration and protection, recycling of nutrients, and the cleansing of waters) on which human survival and development depend.

This objective focuses on pollution or environmental degradation that interferes with natural processes and damages life-support systems — in other words, human activities that impair nutrient cycling, decomposition and regeneration processes, lead to air and water pollution, and so on. The purpose of the aims is to maintain and enhance these natural processes on which we depend. This objective is targeted at the components of an ecosystem (air, water, and land processes) rather than the whole ecosystem and the activities it sustains.

Aims

A. To protect, maintain, and enhance the quality and quantity of Alberta's water bodies, enabling them to support indigenous species and provide high quality water.

B. To protect and enhance the quality and protect the supply of Alberta's groundwater to maintain its vital role in the hydrologic cycle.

C. To maintain and improve ambient air quality so that it does not adversely affect plants, animals, and human health.

D. To protect, restore, and enhance the inherent ability of Alberta's soils to support native plant communities and cultivated crops.

E. To reduce the quantity and toxicity of chemicals used in Alberta, and to facilitate the safe use, transportation, and disposal of dangerous goods and toxic wastes.

F. To reduce Alberta's contribution to atmospheric change by reducing the province's output of CO_2 and other gases that contribute to the "greenhouse effect" and depletion of the ozone layer.

OBJECTIVE 2

To preserve biological diversity (including the range of genetic material found in the province's organisms) on which depend the functioning of many essential ecological processes and life-support systems, the research necessary for the protection and improvement of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, the micro-organisms so vital to our survival, and the security of the many industries that rely upon living resources.

Aims

A. To preserve and protect adequate tracts of representative and special land-based and water-based ecosystems and connecting corridors, and their associated biological diversity.

B. To restore populations of threatened and endangered native plant and animal species to levels that will ensure their survival without assistance in their natural habitats.

C. To ensure retention of diverse genetic material useful in the production of domesticated plants and animals in Alberta.

D. To ensure that industrial development and other human activities in Alberta work in harmony with biological diversity both in Alberta and beyond its boundaries.

E. To ensure that forest management practices maintain or improve the richness of plant and animal communities in Alberta.

F. To ensure that agricultural practices in all regions allow for the continued existence and diversity of native plant and animal communities.

G. To ensure that natural landscapes and the biological diversity they support are protected in urban areas.

OBJECTIVE 3

To achieve sustainable use of species and ecosystems (notably fish and wildlife, forests, agricultural soils, and grazing lands) some of which support important industries (tourism, forest products, agriculture).

This objective deals with human use of species and ecosystems. Sustainability requires sound, long-term use and management from both the environmental and economic points of view. The aims address both the economy and the environment as they affect and are affected by human use of species and ecosystems.

Aims

A. To protect, maintain, and enhance Alberta's fish and wildlife populations while providing continuing opportunities for consumptive and non-consumptive uses.

B. To maintain high quality environments for land- and water-based recreation and tourism and to ensure that these activities do not degrade the environments on which they depend.

C. To ensure that Alberta's forests are used and managed in a manner that sustains the full range of products, uses, and benefits that forests provide.

D. To practice agriculture in a manner that ensures the industry's present and future environmental and economic viability.

E. To ensure the sustainability of indigenous plant and animal species in areas where native rangelands are used for domestic grazing.

F. To maintain wetlands of sufficient diversity, quantity, and quality to provide a range of benefits, including replenishing groundwater and maintaining habitat for sustainable fish and wildlife populations.

G. To ensure that institutional and economic structures and processes facilitate the allocation or reallocation of land and water resources to uses that can be sustained over the long term.

H. To ensure that natural resource allocation decisions and publicly funded programs for one sector or resource use minimize damage to the productivity and sustainability of other sectors.

I. To diversify the economic base of the province so that short-term economic fluctuations that adversely affect sustainable development policies are minimized.

OBJECTIVE 4

To provide for the recreational, spiritual, aesthetic, and other non-material needs of Albertans by maintaining and developing diverse opportunities for the use of natural resources.

Aims

A. To ensure continued opportunities for a variety of nature-oriented outdoor recreation experiences in each of the natural regions of Alberta.

B. To promote understanding, appreciation, and appropriate use of the natural and cultural heritage of Alberta.

C. To ensure preservation, restoration, and presentation of representative examples of Alberta's cultural heritage resources.

D. To ensure co-ordinated participation of all levels of government, the private sector, and volunteers in the protection and preservation of natural and cultural heritage, and in the delivery of related recreation and tourism programs.

E. To facilitate public recreation access to private and Crown land that values the capability and sensitivity of the land and associated resources, as well as the rights and responsibilities of landowners and disposition holders.

F. To ensure the maintenance of aesthetically pleasing natural and cultural landscapes and surroundings in rural and urban areas throughout the province.

G. To ensure the provision of a wide spectrum of land- and water-based recreation opportunities for Albertans and tourists, including areas in and adjacent to urban places.

H. To ensure that planning and development activities can accommodate the non-material needs of a changing population of Albertans and tourists.

OBJECTIVE 5

To maintain and improve the quality of life in the urban environment, where the majority of Albertans now live and work.

Aims

A. To ensure safe, adequate supplies of water for domestic use for all communities.

B. To ensure steady improvement of ambient air quality in urban places so that human health, living plants and animals, and buildings and other structures are protected.

C. To ensure the quality of indoor environments is improved, making them healthy and pleasant places in which to work and live.

D. To reduce noise levels and their harmful impacts in urban places.

E. To protect and expand open spaces in and adjacent to urban places, and improve public access and integration of these spaces with surrounding neighborhoods.

F. To provide safe and environmentally sound sewage and waste management services and related infrastructure, including transportation.

OBJECTIVE 6

To use and manage our non-renewable resources in the interests of developing a long-term sustainable economy for Albertans.

Aims

A. To ensure that the use and management of resources exported beyond the boundaries of Alberta are included with in-province uses in developing overall management strategies.

B. To ensure that the institutional and economic structures in Alberta facilitate the allocation of non-renewable resources to uses that provide the greatest benefit in the long term.

C. To ensure that resource allocation decisions to expand one sector or resource use, including urban development, minimize limitations on the future extraction and production of non-renewable resources.

D. To ensure that sites disturbed by non-renewable resource development are reclaimed in a manner that will produce sustainable benefits for society, or that they at least do not represent an ongoing net cost.

E. To improve efficiency in the extraction, production, processing, transportation and use of renewable and non-renewable energy.

F. To encourage the development of environmentally sound renewable energy sources to extend the duration of use and income from Alberta's non-renewable energy sources.

G. To ensure that strategies for least-cost energy, including all social and environmental costs, are considered in developing Alberta's energy supply systems.

H. To ensure efficient use and encourage recycling and reuse of non-renewable and renewable resource materials and their byproducts.

Appendix A. Organizations Represented on the Public Advisory Committees

Academic Women's Association

Alberta Association for the Environmentally Hypersensitive

Alberta Association of Architects

Alberta Association of Canadian Institute of Planners

Alberta Association of Landscape Architects

Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties

Alberta Association of Registered Nurses

Alberta Cancer Board

Alberta Conservation Tillage Society (ACTS)

Alberta Federation of Labour

Alberta Fish and Game Association

Alberta Forest Products Association

Alberta Institute of Agrologists

Alberta Irrigation Projects Association

Alberta Lung Association

Alberta Medical Association

Alberta Pharmaceutical Association

Alberta Public Health Association

Alberta Research Council

Alberta School Trustees' Association

Alberta Snowmobile Association

Alberta Society of Professional Biologists

Alberta Trappers' Central Association

Alberta Urban Municipalities Association

Alberta Veterinary Medical Association

Alberta Wheat Pool

Alberta Wilderness Association

Alberta Women's Institute

Alpine Club of Canada (The)

Archaeological Society of Alberta

Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

Calgary Chamber of Commerce

Calgary Local Council of Women

Calgary Regional Planning Commission

Canada West Foundation

Canadian Institute of Forestry

Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors (Alberta Branch)

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society (Alberta Centre)

Canadian Nature Federation

Canadian Parks and Wilderness Association (CPAWS) (Edmonton Chapter) (CPAWS) (Calgary-Banff Chapter)

Canadian Petroleum Association

Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists (Alberta Chapter)

Canadian Union of Postal Workers, Edmonton and Area Local

Christian Farmers Federation

Citizens for Public Justice

City of Airdrie

City of Calgary

City of Camrose

City of Drumheller

City of Edmonton

City of Fort McMurray

City of Fort Saskatchewan

City of Grande Prairie

City of Leduc

City of Lethbridge

City of Lloydminster

City of Medicine Hat

City of Red Deer

City of Wetaskiwin

Coal Association of Canada

Cold Lake Community Advisory Committee

College of Chiropractors of Alberta

Community Planning Association of Alberta

Consumers' Association of Canada

Council of Alberta Rural Ratepayers' Associations

County of Strathcona

Dryland Salinity Control Association

Ducks Unlimited Canada

Edmonton Chamber of Commerce

Edmonton Local Council of Women

Electric Utility Planning Council

Energy Resources Conservation Board

Entomological Society of Alberta

Federation of Alberta Naturalists

Foothills Protective Association

Fort Saskatchewan Regional Industrial Association

Health Unit Association of Alberta

Heavy Crude Council

Improvement District No. 16

Law Society of Alberta

Lloydminster Chamber of Commerce

Save Tomorrow Oppose Pollution (STOP)

Sierra Club of Alberta

Society for the Protection of Architectural Resources in Edmonton (SPARE)

Solar Energy Society (Calgary Chapter)

Southern Alberta Environmental Group

Strathcona Industrial Association

Sustainable Agriculture Association (The)

Swift Fox Conservation Society

Trout Unlimited

Unifarm

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Ltd.

University Womens' Club of Edmonton (Canadian Federation of University Women)

Western Barley Growers' Association

Western Stock Growers' Association

Wildlife Society of Canada

Women of Unifarm

YWCA

Educational Institutions

Athabasca University

Canadian Union College

Cascade Society of Mount Royal College

Concordia College

Grande Prairie Regional College

Keyano College

Lakeland College — Vermilion Campus

Lethbridge Community College

Medicine Hat College

Mount Royal College

Mount Royal College, Students' Association

Northern Alberta Institute of Technology

Olds College

Red Deer College

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology

University of Alberta

University of Calgary

University of Lethbridge

(as of September 1989)

Appendix B. Alberta Conservation Strategy Publications

Prospectus for an Alberta Conservation Strategy

Gives the underlying philosophy and objectives of the ACS, and provides a context through a brief description of Alberta's geography, natural resources, and settlement patterns. Describes the links between the ACS and the World Conservation Strategy. Includes supplementary reading list.

March 1987. Revised. 80 pages.

What Is A Conservation Strategy?

A wide-ranging, in-depth look at the idea of strategies. Discusses the World Conservation Strategy and the Alberta Conservation Strategy in light of the general principles and concepts described.

September 1986. 14 pages.

ACS Update

A newsletter about the ACS project. Reports on progress toward implementing conservation strategies in Alberta and other jurisdictions. Includes announcements of new ACS publications.

Produced approximately quarterly.

Alberta Conservation Strategy Information Kit

Contains 6 information packages: Conservation Strategy Timeline, introduction to the ACS project, Synopsis of the ACS Prospectus, Suggested Reading list, list of the Public Advisory Committee members, and information on What You Can Do. Provides a general introduction to conservation strategies and the ACS project.

Updated periodically.

Reserves for Nature

Discusses the theory and practice of setting aside certain areas to preserve natural ecological functions. Also discusses whether the effects of human activities prevent the reserves from achieving the goals they were intended to accomplish. Includes extensive bibliography.

ACS Sector Report. November 1987. 31 pages.

Resolving Conflict: A Case Study

Using the example of Hewitt Oil (Alberta) Ltd.'s application to construct a sour gas processing plant in the Golden Spike area near Edmonton, this paper describes an alternative method of resolving conflicts that can be applied to achieve win-win results in a broad range of situations.

ACS Sector Report. February 1988. 21 pages.

Environment By Design: The Urban Place in Alberta

Examines the urban environment from a broad environmental perspective, pointing out the interconnections of our economic systems, our decision-making systems, and our environment. A major focus of the paper is on maintaining a sustainable urban environment.

ACS Sector Report. March 1988. 43 pages.

Tourism in Alberta

Looks at the present and possible future partnership of tourism and the environment. The requirements of the tourism industry for a healthy attractive environment are discussed and the effects of tourism on the environment are examined. Points out the implications for policy development in Alberta, including the desirability of a Provincial Tourism Master Plan.

ACS Sector Report. May 1988. 44 pages.

Energy Conservation: A Goal for Albertans?

Looks at energy use in general in Alberta. Discusses the costs and benefits of using energy more efficiently, and calculates total savings possible through conservation.

ACS Sector Report. October 1988. Revised. 13 pages.

Agricultural Considerations for Today and Tomorrow

Provides an overview of the context within which the farmers and ranchers of Alberta make decisions. How those decisions affect Alberta's renewable, non-renewable, and human resources is discussed.

ACS Sector Report. June 1988. 38 pages.

Renewable Energy: The Power and the Potential

Development of our renewable energy sources could extend the life of Alberta's fossil fuels and provide energy when the nonrenewables are gone. This report explores the present and potential economic significance of renewables, and their capacity to meet Alberta's demand for energy.

ACS Sector Report. August 1988. 30 pages.

Dinosaurs and Distant Drums: The Future for Alberta's Heritage Resources

Our cultural heritage helps us to understand how technology, lifestyles, and the economy affect our natural resources. This report examines the protection and use of our cultural heritage, from fossils and artifacts to historic trails and museums.

ACS Sector Report. November 1988. 47 pages.

Foundations for the Future: Alberta's Mineral Resources

Looks at factors to consider in developing mineral management strategies that will support long-term economic development. These include "resource sterilization," environmental impacts, integrated planning, and the gaps in the current knowledge of our mineral resources.

ACS Sector Report. April 1989. 24 pages.

EE2000: Environmental Education for a Sustainable Future

Looks at the role of formal and informal environmental education in helping society reach the goal of sustainable resource use. Identifies some important environmental education issues, suggests tools for dealing with them, and offers a series of recommendations appropriate for many audiences.

ACS Sector Report. August 1989. 27 pages.

Oil and Gas in Alberta: An Uncertain Future

Examines the future of oil and gas development. Looks at the interaction of petroleum exploration and production with other resource uses. Discusses economic, technological, social, environmental and health concerns that will influence future oil and gas developments.

ACS Sector Report. October 1989. 53 pages.

A Place for Wildlife

Describes wildlife management in Alberta – past, present, and future. Examines the impacts of resource development on wildlife habitat and presents arguments for bolder, better conservation initiatives.

ACS Sector Report. November 1989. 39 pages.

Healthy Planet, Healthy People

Discusses the links between health and the environment, and the role of the environment in maintaining our physical and mental health. Looks briefly at the Healthy Communities project in Canada and Alberta.

ACS Sector Report. November 1989. 18 pages.

More sector reports will be available soon. To receive notification of these documents, add your name to the ACS mailing list by contacting the Environment Council of Alberta at the address on the inside title page.

About Our Logo

Alberta
ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

Over the past two decades, the logo of the Environment Council of Alberta has shown three overlapping triangles as representing the foundations of our environment: land, air, and water. These triangles also represent the three groups with which the ECA interacts: industry, government, and the public. The three triangles intersect to form a circle symbolizing the biosphere. The small triangle in the centre of the circle symbolizes these three groups joining together to work for the conservation of our environment.

In 1980, the overlapped triangle motif was used by the World Conservation Strategy to represent the three primary objectives of that document. The Alberta Conservation Strategy incorporated the triangle motif into its logo by overlaying the WCS triangles onto a three dimensional outline of Alberta. This combination of triangles with the readily identifiable outline of provinces, nations, and regions has marked conservation strategies around the world.